civilian nuclear cooperation with India, it would be difficult to predict a time frame at the present juncture.

Draft proposal sent by US

2759. SHRIMATI S.G. INDIRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the draft proposals sent by the United States contains that co-operation would be discontinued if India were to conduct a nuclear test;

(b) if so, whether Government had objected to it; and

(c) the response received by Government from the U.S. regarding India's objection to the said clause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Discussions are on going between India and United States on a bilateral civil nuclear energy cooperation agreement. Among the elements suggested by the United States there is a provision on cooperation being discontinued India detonate a nuclear explosive device.

(b) and (c) Government has conveyed to the United States that such a provision has no place in the proposed bilateral agreement and that India is bound only its commitment in the July 18 Joint Statement to continuing a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing. Further negotiations with the U.S. Government on a bilateral cooperation agreement are expected.

Supply of Uranium by France

2760. SHRIMATI S. G. INDIRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that France had agreed to supply Uranium to India only after Nuclear Supplied Group (NSG) gives its green signal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to convince NSG to support India's cause; and

(d) the response received by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) India and France signed a Declaration on the Development of Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes during the visit of President Jacques Chirac on February 20,2006 which underlines the need to develop international cooperation in promoting the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This declaration envisages that such cooperation will be 'in accordance with their respective international obligations and commitments'. The international cooperation in civilian nuclear items and technology is controlled by the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) guidelines, which at present preclude such cooperation with India. France is a member of the NSG. As such the cooperation with France would be possible only after NSG Guidelines are suitably adjusted.

(c) and (d) As part of the India-US understanding on civilian nuclear cooperation as stated in July 18, 2005, the US has undertaken to work with its partners in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) for adjusting its Guidelines to enable full civilian cooperation between India and the international community. The Government has also actively engaged with a broad range of NSG member states including France with a view to seek their support for enabling international civilian nuclear cooperation with India. France has expressed support for India's position.

SAARC meet in Dhaka

2761. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister attended the SAARC meet held in Dhaka in November last;

(b) if so, what decisions were taken there at on the issue of terrorism, protection of Inter-SAARC investments;

(c) what other resolutions were adopted at the Summit; and

(d) the steps taken and being taken by Government in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister attended the Thirteenth SAARC Summit held on November 12-13, 2005 in Dhaka.

(b) cooperation in counter terrorism was a major theme at the Summit. There is a strong condemnation of terrorism in the Dhaka Declaration and